

# Corporation Income Tax Returns, Income Year 1986

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Despite only modest economic growth, corporate pre-tax profits for Income Year 1986 increased \$29.4 billion to \$269.5 billion. Contributing to the growth in net income, net long-term capital gain (reduced by net short-term capital loss) jumped \$39.5 billion to \$93.2 billion. This 73.5 percent increase in long-term capital gain was likely prompted by the anticipated change in tax treatment of capital gains mandated by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (TRA). Although corporate profits for 1986 increased sharply, total income tax (before credits) actually declined slightly to \$111.1 billion [1]. Income tax (after credits) increased \$10.5 billion to a record \$73.8 billion, reflecting the sharply lower amount of tax credits recorded for 1986.

## NUMBER OF RETURNS

The estimated number of active corporation returns for Income Year 1986 increased 4.6 percent to 3,428,515. Returns with net income rose 4.8 percent to 1,907,738 (see Figure A). By return type, consolidated returns (filed by affiliated corporations) increased 3.0 percent to 81,956, reversing the downward movement of 1985; while S Corporation returns (filed by qualifying corporations that elect to be taxed through their shareholders) increased 14.0 percent to 826,214.

The number of returns rose in each industrial division, except mining, with the largest increases occurring in construction; services; and finance, insurance and real estate. The number of returns in the transportation and public utilities division rose negligibly for 1986, down sharply from the previous year's 7.9 percent increase (see Figure B).

**Figure A.—Number and Growth Rate of Returns Filed, Income Years 1979–1986**

Income year	Number of returns	Percentage increase	Number of returns with net income	Percentage increase
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1979.....	2,556,794	7.6%	1,586,485	4.0%
1980.....	2,710,538	6.0	1,596,632	0.6
1981.....	2,812,420	3.8	1,597,298	( <sup>1</sup> )
1982.....	2,925,933	4.0	1,608,363	0.6
1983.....	2,999,071	2.5	1,676,288	4.2
1984.....	3,170,743	5.7	1,777,770	6.0
1985.....	3,277,219	3.4	1,820,120	2.4
1986.....	3,428,515	4.6	1,907,738	4.8

<sup>1</sup> Less than .05 percent.

**Figure B.—Number of Returns by Industrial Division, Income Years 1985–1986**

Industrial division	1985		1986	
	Number of returns	Percentage increase	Number of returns	Percentage increase
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All industries <sup>1</sup> .....	3,277,219	3.4%	3,428,515	4.6%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....	103,156	4.9	106,634	3.4
Mining.....	41,426	2.1	40,354	-2.6
Construction.....	318,276	3.7	341,816	7.4
Manufacturing.....	276,545	1.7	285,119	3.1
Transportation and public utilities.....	138,337	7.9	138,428	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	917,301	2.3	939,159	2.4
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	518,432	4.2	537,384	3.7
Services.....	939,390	4.4	1,012,178	7.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes returns not allocable by industrial division.

## INCOME STATEMENT

As the economic expansion continued through its fourth year, pre-tax profits reported on corporate income tax returns for Income Year 1986 increased 12.2 percent to nearly \$270.0 billion [2]. Nearly three-fourths of this total was attributable to the 4,471 returns with total assets of \$250 million or more.

The \$29.4 billion increase in net income (less deficit) for 1986, however, varied widely by industrial division (see Figure C). The finance, insurance and real estate division recorded a \$39.1 billion increase while manufacturing reported a decline of \$11.9 billion. Nearly \$19.0 billion of the finance, insurance and real estate division's increase was attributable to regulated investment companies and \$10.7 billion to insurance companies. Regulated investment companies, primarily investors (via mutual funds) in the securities of other companies, benefited from the rapid growth of mutual funds spurred by declining short-term interest rates and a strong stock market [3]. Low inflation and increases in disposable personal income contributed to the improved performance of the insurance industry [4].

Other major industry groups within finance, insurance, and real estate also reported increases in profits for 1986, further reflecting the economic consequences of low inflation and declining interest rates. In particular, banks and savings and loan associations reported notable increases. Declining interest rates probably contributed to these increases by allowing banks and savings institutions to pay less interest on customer deposits, effectively lowering their cost of funds. For 1986, the interest paid deduction reported by banking and savings institutions declined \$9.6 billion to \$285.5 billion.

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## Corporation Income Tax Returns, 1986

Figure C.—Net Income (less deficit) by Industrial Division, Income Years 1985–1986

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Industrial division	1985	1986	Percentage increase
	(1)	(2)	
All industries <sup>1</sup> .....	\$240,119,020	\$269,530,240	12.2%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....	-74,270	1,148,686	1646.0
Mining.....	-2,543,487	-3,122,565	-22.8
Construction.....	4,370,924	5,781,722	33.3
Manufacturing.....	113,758,645	101,827,271	-10.5
Transportation and public utilities.....	25,087,629	21,803,663	-13.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	33,126,702	34,919,948	5.4
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	60,670,526	99,808,908	64.5
Services.....	5,883,782	7,448,023	26.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes net income (less deficit) not allocable by industrial division.

Within manufacturing, profits for the petroleum and coal products group, adversely affected by the drop in world oil prices, dropped \$17.3 billion for 1986. The 1986 decline in profits for the manufacturing division continued the previous 2-year downward movement. Since 1984, net income (less deficit) for manufacturing declined by \$19.4 billion.

Figure D illustrates the trends in corporate profits from 1980 through 1986 for the finance, insurance and real estate and manufacturing divisions. For 1980 and as

recently as 1984, net income for finance, insurance and real estate was slightly more than 25 percent of that for manufacturing. After 1984, profits for finance, insurance and real estate rose dramatically, very nearly equalling the net income of the manufacturing division for 1986.

Corporate cash flow (generally defined as the sum of net income minus income tax, plus non-cash expenses) rose \$39.0 billion to \$509.8 billion for 1986 [5]. The 8.3 percent gain was less than the 10.5 percent increase for 1985 and

Figure D

## Net Income (Less Deficit); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Compared to Manufacturing, Income Years 1980-1986

Billions of dollars

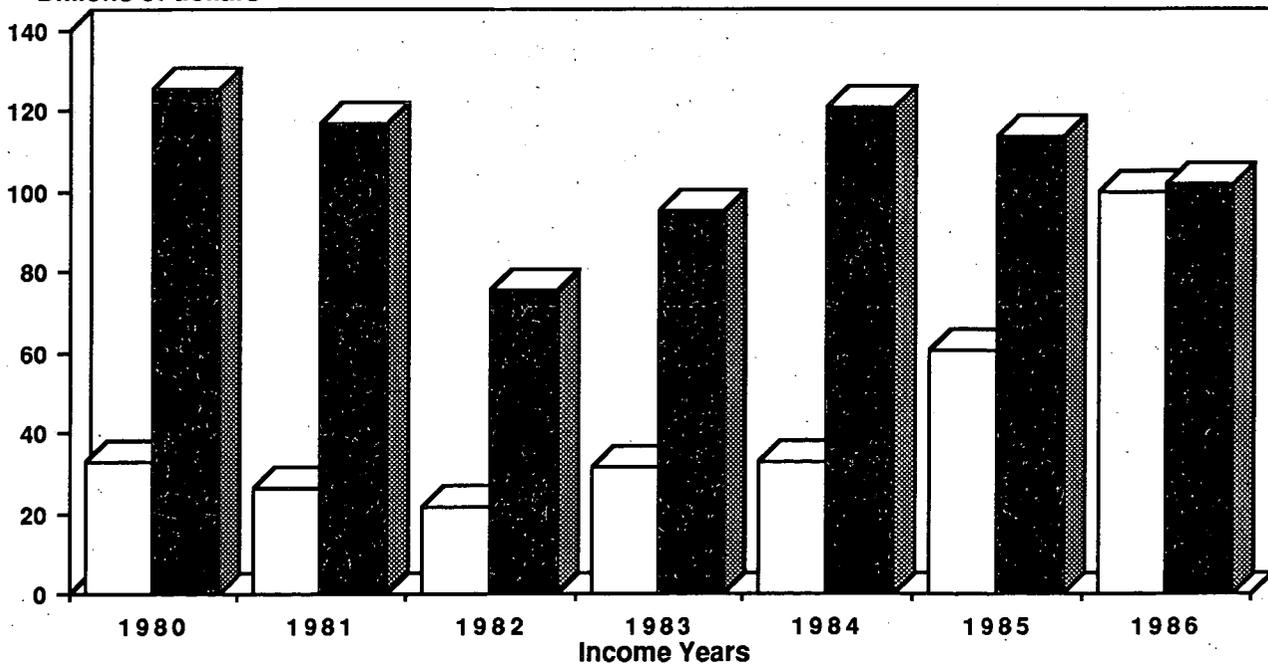
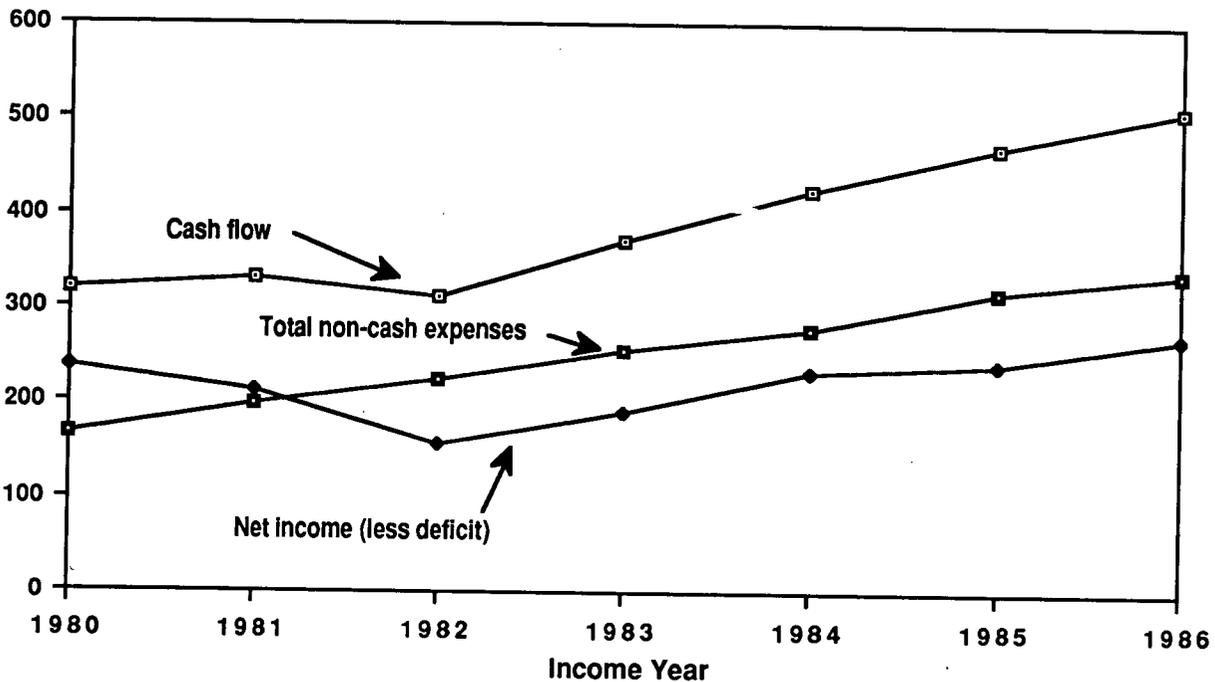


Figure E  
**Cash Flow, Net Income and Total Non-Cash Expenses,**  
**Income Years 1980-1986**

Billions of dollars



continued the previous 2-year pattern of increasing at a decreasing rate (see Figure E). Like net income, the largest increase in cash flow was in finance, insurance and real estate—\$37.7 billion. For manufacturing, cash flow declined only \$3.4 billion for 1986, as the increase in non-cash expenses helped offset the impact of declining profits.

Total receipts for 1986 rose \$271.1 billion to \$8.6 trillion. However, the 3.2 percent increase for 1986 was considerably less than the 6.8 percent increase for 1985. Business receipts (generally, the gross operating receipts of a corporation less the cost of returned goods and allowances) rose 2.3 percent to \$7.5 trillion.

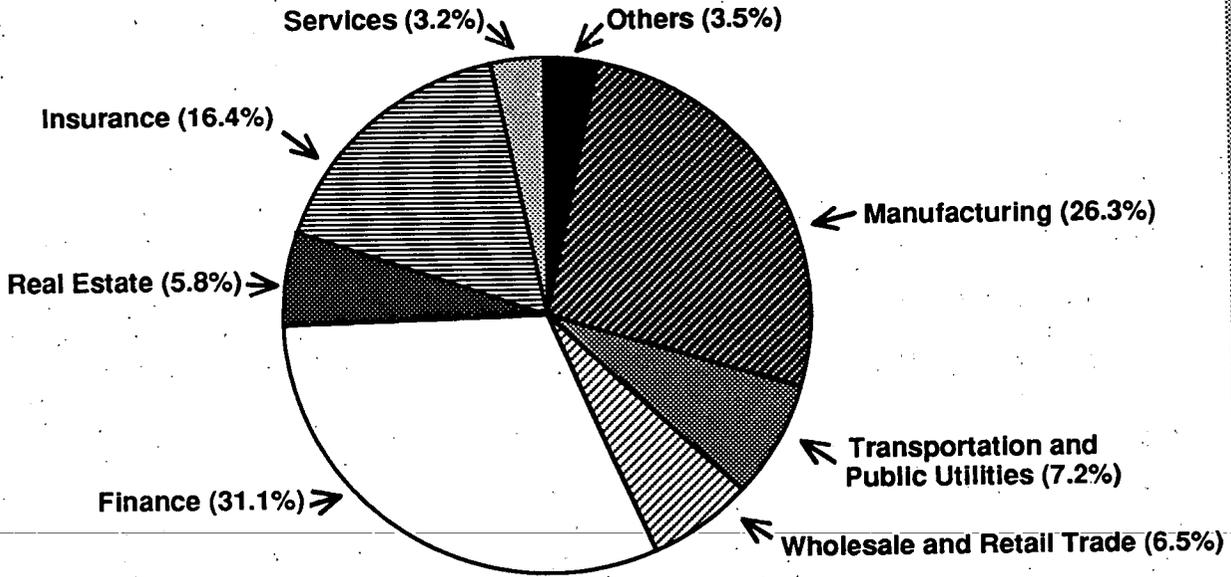
The largest percentage increases among receipts was for capital gains. Net long-term capital gain (reduced by net short-term capital loss) increased 73.5 percent to \$93.2 billion for 1986. Most of the increase in long-term capital gains occurred in finance, insurance and real estate and was largely attributable to life insurance and regulated investment companies (see Figure F). Many large companies accelerated capital gain realizations into 1986, likely prompted by the changed tax treatment of long-term capital

gains provided by the Tax Reform Act of 1986. The Act, signed into law October 22, 1986, repealed the preferential alternative tax rate on long-term capital gains for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 1987, effectively taxing corporate capital gains at regular corporate tax rates. For large corporations whose tax year began in 1986 and ended in 1987, a 28 percent rate applied to long-term capital gains realized before January 1, 1987, with the new maximum 34 percent rate applicable to gains realized on or after January 1, 1987 [6]. Net short-term capital gain (reduced by net long-term capital loss) also increased substantially for 1986, rising 67.8 percent. This increase was primarily attributable to regulated investment companies and appears consistent with the rapid growth of the mutual fund industry.

Among deductions, cost of sales and operations remained the largest, comprising 58.6 percent of total deductions. The most noteworthy changes occurred in non-cash expenses, particularly depreciation. For 1986, the depreciation deduction increased only 2.7 percent, down sharply from the 14.9 percent increase recorded for 1985 (see Figure G). All industrial divisions reported either outright

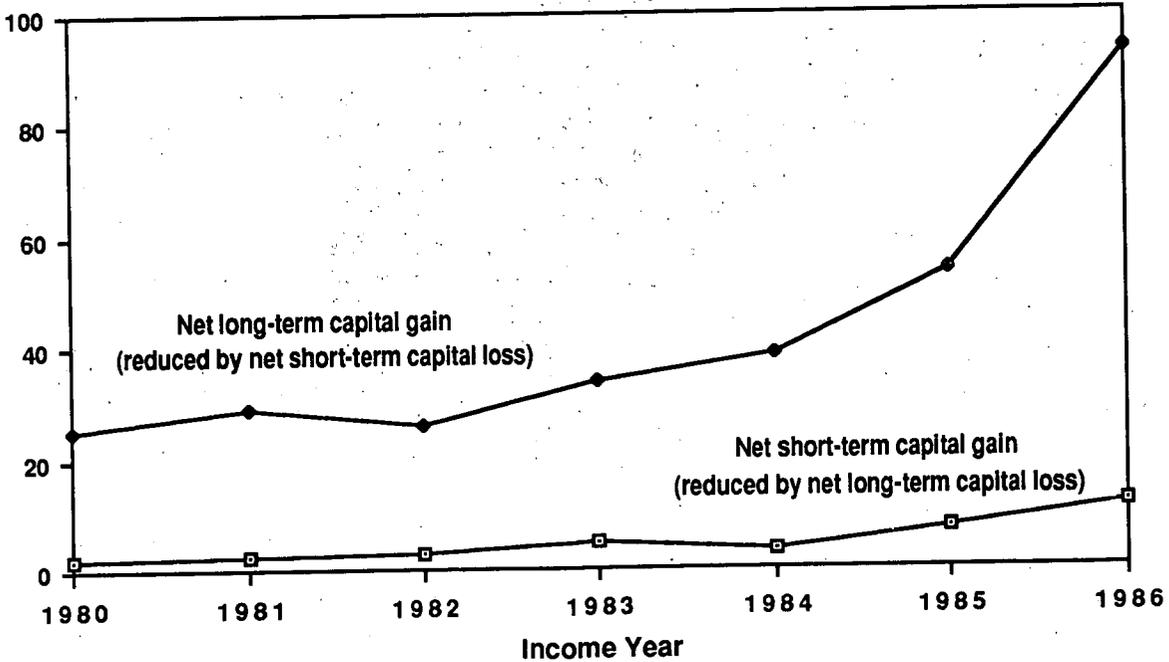
Figure F

**Net Long-Term Capital Gain (Reduced by Net Short-Term Capital Loss)  
By Industry Grouping, Income Year 1986**



**Net Long-Term and Short-Term Capital Gain, Income  
Years 1980-1986**

Billions of dollars



**Figure G.—Depreciation Expense by Industrial Division, Income Years 1985–86**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Industrial division	1985		1986	
	Depreciation	Percentage increase	Depreciation	Percentage increase
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All industries <sup>1</sup> .....	\$304,380,703	14.9%	\$312,582,789	2.7%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	3,639,336	4.8	3,537,822	-2.8
Mining.....	9,019,510	17.8	7,039,541	-22.0
Construction.....	7,818,360	9.8	7,516,637	-3.9
Manufacturing.....	122,957,247	12.5	124,986,991	1.7
Transportation and public utilities.....	70,304,523	17.9	73,840,838	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	36,279,699	16.2	37,840,513	4.3
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	26,893,911	20.9	28,990,058	7.8
Services.....	27,354,083	13.8	28,721,936	5.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes returns not allocable by industrial division.

declines or substantially slower growth in depreciation deductions compared to 1985. This slower growth was consistent with the decline in non-residential fixed investment recorded for 1986. Business fixed investment spending was apparently affected by uncertainty over the final shape of tax reform, and the effect of lower oil prices on the domestic oil and gas industry [7].

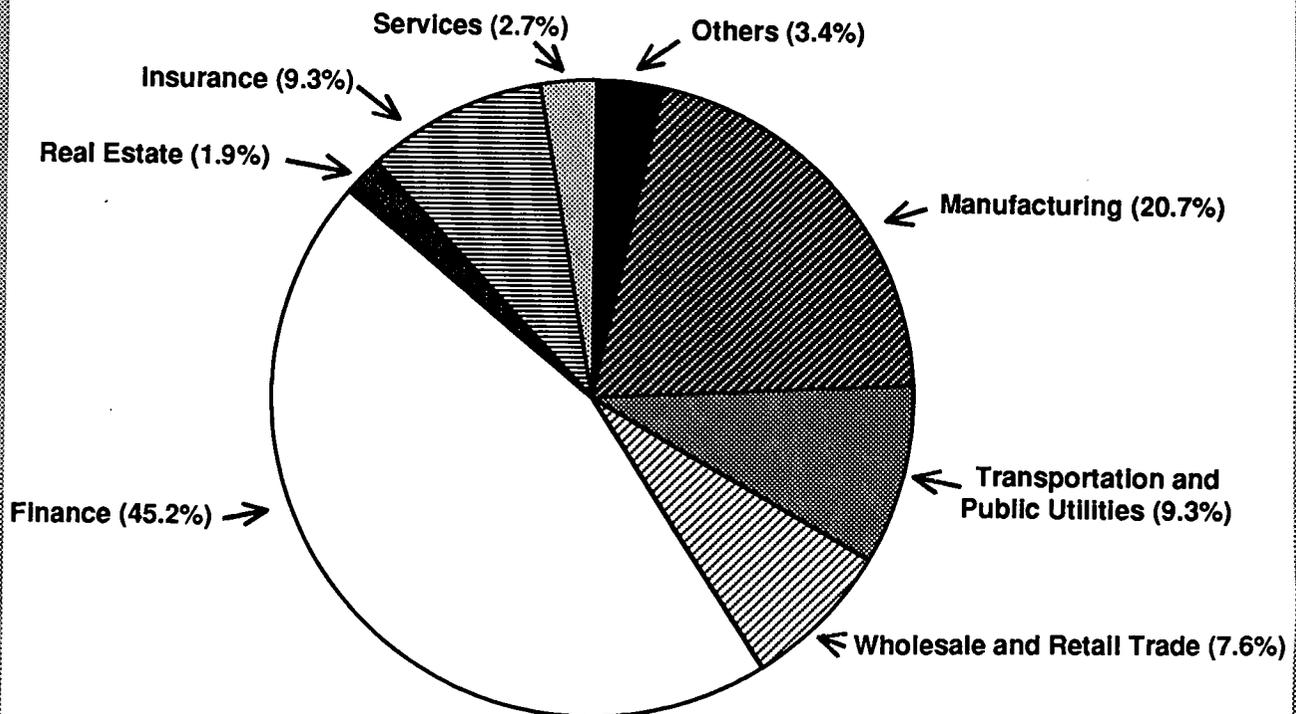
**BALANCE SHEET**

Total corporate assets (book value) rose \$1.4 trillion

during 1986 to a new high of \$14.2 trillion (see Table 1). This increase, however, was somewhat less than the \$1.6 trillion increase reported for 1985. The Services division recorded the largest percentage gain, increasing 15.3 percent. However, the total assets of the services division accounted for only 2.7 percent of the total assets for all industrial divisions. In 1986, total assets for finance, insurance and real estate increased \$956.2 billion to \$7.9 trillion (see Table 2). This total represented 56.4 percent of the total for all corporate assets (see Figure H). The largest increases in total assets

Figure H

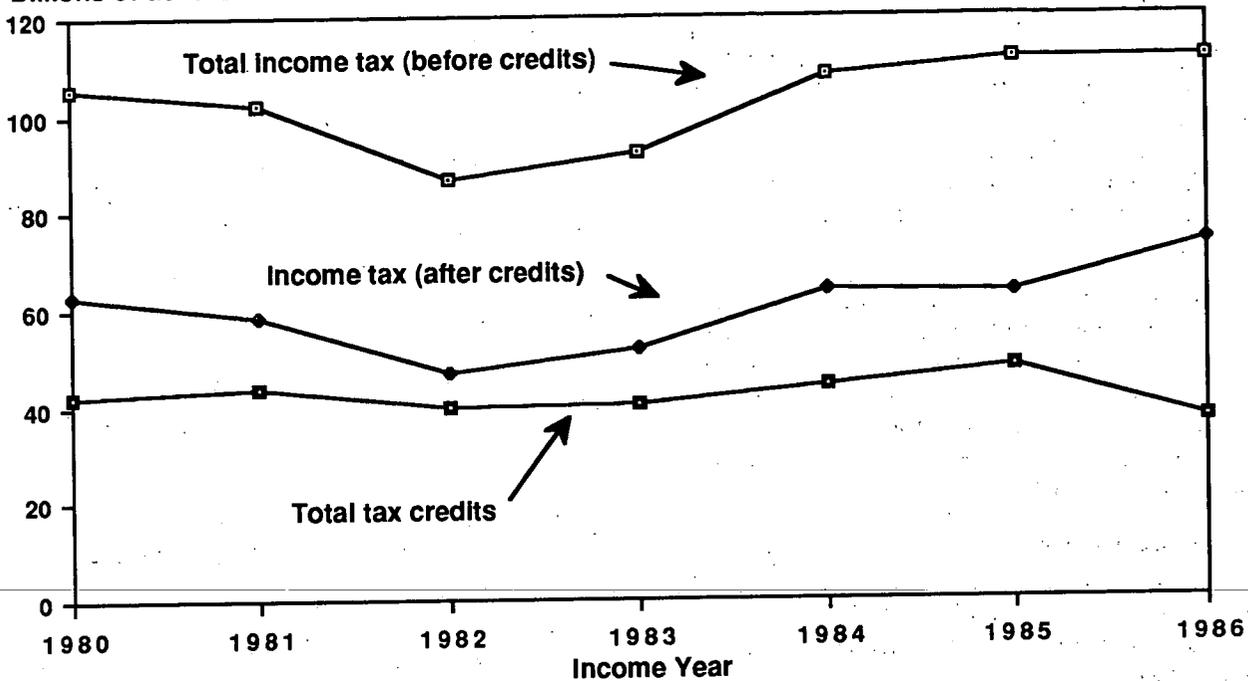
**Total Assets By Industry Grouping, Income Year 1986**



NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Figure 1  
Income Tax and Tax Credits, Income Years 1980-1986

Billions of dollars



## SUMMARY

Corporate income tax return data for Income Year 1986 recorded sizable increases in corporate pre-tax profits and U.S. income tax liability. Finance, insurance and real estate reported the largest increase in profits for 1986 while profits for the manufacturing division declined.

Total income tax credits declined \$10.7 billion for 1986 contributing to the record \$73.8 billion corporate income tax (after credits). Although corporate net income increased sharply for 1986, income subject to tax increased only slightly while total income tax (before credits) actually declined. The large increase in the net operating loss deduction and the exclusion of regulated investment companies' net income from income subject to tax contributed to the slow growth of corporate income subject to tax. The decline of total income tax (before credits) reflected the composition of income subject to tax, as an increased proportion was taxed at the lower alternative capital gains rate and a decreased proportion at the regular corporate rates.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 contributed to the increases in corporate profits (before taxes) and to the record level of

income tax (after credits). The debate and subsequent passage of the Act encouraged many large corporations to accelerate the realization of long-term capital gains into 1986, before the elimination of the preferential alternative tax rate on long-term capital gains became effective. Likewise, the repeal of the investment tax credit substantially reduced total tax credits, thereby increasing corporate U.S. income tax liability.

## DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

The data for Income Year 1986 cited in this article are based on a sample of corporation income tax returns with accounting periods ending July 1986 through June 1987. The returns represented domestic corporations filing Form 1120 or Form 1120-A (short form); foreign corporations with U.S. operations filing Form 1120F; life insurance companies filing Form 1120L; mutual insurance companies filing Form 1120M; S Corporations filing Form 1120S; Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations filing Form 1120 IC-DISC; and Foreign Sales Corporations filing Form 1120-FSC.

The statistics were estimated based on a stratified probability sample of approximately 85,100 active corporation

within finance, insurance and real estate occurred in banking, insurance, and regulated investment companies.

Trade notes and accounts receivable, the largest asset account, rose \$275.9 billion in 1986 with more than half this increase attributable to the banking industry. Investments in Government obligations, which rose 26.3 percent in 1985, continued strong growth in 1986, increasing 15.5 percent. Since 1984, this asset account has risen from \$725.7 billion to over \$1.0 trillion. The finance, insurance and real estate division, in total, accounted for 92 percent of all corporate investments in Government obligations for 1986 with insurance companies and banking institutions reporting the largest increases.

In percentage terms, the largest increase among asset accounts was in intangible assets. In 1986, intangibles rose 46.1 percent to \$212.3 billion with increases reported in all industrial divisions. The 1986 increase exceeded the 23.7 and 33.7 percentage increases recorded for 1985 and 1984, respectively. Since 1983, intangible assets increased \$124.4 billion, or 141.6 percent. This dramatic rise in intangibles was consistent with the merger and acquisition activity during 1983–1986. During this period, the number of completed transactions involving U.S. firms rose 68.7 percent [8]. The acquisition cost of goodwill, trademarks, patents, copyrights, and like assets are properly accounted for in intangible assets.

On the liabilities side, the largest percentage increases occurred in the equity accounts. Both capital stock and paid-in or capital surplus recorded gains exceeding 20 percent. Cost of treasury stock, continuing the growth trend of the previous year, increased \$209.4 billion to \$612.5 billion for 1986. By industrial division, the largest percentage gain in the cost of treasury stock account was in finance, insurance and real estate (60.4 percent) and was primarily attributable to regulated investment companies. In total, the equity portion of liabilities for 1986 increased 11.9 percent over 1985.

The debt component of liabilities rose 10.5 percent for 1986 with mortgages, notes and bonds payable in 1 year or more, continuing strong growth. For 1986, mortgages, notes and bonds payable in 1 year or more increased 15.3 percent, exceeding the 13.7 and 12.9 percentage increases recorded for 1985 and 1984, respectively. However, as a percentage of total assets, mortgages, notes and bonds payable in 1 year or more increased only modestly, from 13.3 percent for 1985 to 13.8 percent for 1986.

## INCOME TAX AND TAX CREDITS

Despite the nearly \$50.0 billion increase in net income (total) recorded by profit-reporting corporations for 1986, "income subject to tax," the base upon which income tax was computed, rose only \$10.1 billion to \$276.2 billion while total income tax (before credits) actually declined

slightly to \$111.1 billion (see Table 1).

Income subject to tax, for most corporations, consists of net income (total) less certain statutory special deductions. For 1986, the net operating loss deduction (the principal statutory special deduction, representing certain prior-year losses applied against current-year net income) increased \$14.3 billion to \$41.4 billion, restraining the growth of income subject to tax.

Furthermore, the tax treatment of regulated investment companies tended to increase the difference between net income (total) and income subject to tax. Regulated investment companies, by definition, must distribute at least 90 percent of net income to their shareholders annually [9]. Consequently, most of the tax liability on the \$19.0 billion increase in net income (total) reported by regulated investment companies was borne by shareholders. Thus, the net income distributed was not included in corporate income subject to tax.

Total income tax (regular and alternative tax before credits plus certain other taxes) declined slightly for 1986, largely reflecting the composition of the income subject to tax. The dramatic increase in long-term capital gains realized for 1986 resulted in a sizable increase in the amount of gain taxed at the lower alternative capital gains rate (see Table 1). For 1986, net long-term capital gain taxed at the lower alternative rate increased \$24.3 billion to \$50.2 billion and represented 18.2 percent of the total income subject to tax—nearly twice the percentage for 1985. Conversely, the amount of income subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rates (total income subject to tax minus net long-term capital gain taxed at the alternative rate) declined \$14.2 billion to \$226.0 billion for 1986. The increased amount of income subject to tax at the lower capital gains rate, combined with the decreased amount of income subject to tax at regular corporate tax rates tended to dampen the growth of total income tax for 1986.

Corporate income tax (after credits), the amount actually owed the U.S. Government, jumped \$7.5 billion to a record \$73.8 billion for 1986 (see Table 2). Though the total income tax (before credits) declined slightly, total tax credits dropped 22.4 percent for 1986, effectively increasing the corporate U.S. income tax liability (see Figure 1). Much of the decline in total tax credits was attributable to the \$6.8 billion drop in the general business credit. The lower general business credit reflected the impact of changes instituted by the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Specifically, the Act repealed the investment tax credit, the principal component of the general business credit, effective January 1, 1986 (subject to certain transitional rules and exclusions). Further, the Act reduced the maximum amount of tax liability against which the general business credit could be applied [10]. Also contributing to the lower total tax credits, the foreign tax credit declined 11.5 percent for 1986, reflecting the lesser amount claimed by petroleum refining companies.

income tax returns selected after administrative processing and before examination. The returns were stratified on the basis of net income or deficit, total assets, and business receipts, at rates ranging from 0.3 to 100 percent.

Because the data are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling error. In order to use these statistics properly, the magnitude of the sampling error, measured by the coefficients of variation (CV's) should be taken into account (see Figure J). The CV's for frequency estimates are intended only as a general indication of the reliability of the data. For numbers of returns other than those shown below, the corresponding CV's can be estimated by interpolation.

**Figure J.—Coefficients of Variation for Frequency Estimates, Income Year 1986.**

Estimated number of returns	Approximate coefficient of variation
1,350,000 .....	.015
760,000 .....	.020
120,000 .....	.050
30,000 .....	.100
7,500 .....	.200
3,500 .....	.300
2,500 .....	.350
1,200 .....	.500

#### NOTES AND REFERENCES

- [1] Actually, total income tax as shown in the statistics includes the additional tax for tax preferences, tax from recomputing prior year investment credit and certain other taxes that are not based on income subject to tax and which are excluded from income tax before credits as it is commonly defined (see Table 1).
- [2] The statistics for 1986 are estimates based on corporation income tax returns with accounting periods ending from July 1986 through June 1987. This span,

in effect, defines the income year such that noncalendar year accounting periods are centered on the calendar year ended December.

- [3] McAdams, M. Bruce, "Mutual Fund Industry," 1987 *U.S. Industrial Outlook*, U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Commission, 1987.
- [4] Fenwick, R. Thomas, "Insurance," 1987 *U.S. Industrial Outlook*, op. cit.
- [5] More specifically, cash flow, for purposes of this article, is defined as net income (less deficit) minus total income tax after credits plus non-cash expenses for depreciation, depletion, and amortization. However, the foreign tax credit was added back as an estimate of the foreign taxes corporations paid on the net income from foreign sources included in cash flow. Total income tax after credits included Personal Holding Company tax, tax from recomputing prior-year investment credit, additional tax for tax preferences, and excessive net passive income tax reported by S Corporations.
- [6] U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Taxation, *General Explanation of the Tax Reform Act of 1986*, May 4, 1987.
- [7] U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Economic Report of the President*, January 1987.
- [8] Mergers & Acquisitions, 1987 *Almanac and Index*, May/June 1987, Volume 21, Number 6.
- [9] U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Taxation, *General Explanation of the Tax Reform Act of 1986*, op. cit.
- [10] U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1986 Instructions for Forms 1120 and 1120-A.

**Table 1—Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items by Asset Size**

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	Total	Zero assets	\$1 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$250,000	\$250,000 under \$500,000	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000	\$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000	\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	\$250,000,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Number of Returns</b> .....	<b>3,428,515</b>	<b>210,160</b>	<b>1,738,488</b>	<b>606,676</b>	<b>348,276</b>	<b>225,453</b>	<b>223,619</b>	<b>30,994</b>	<b>21,094</b>	<b>9,879</b>	<b>6,592</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>4,471</b>
<b>Total assets</b> .....	<b>14,163,209,894</b>	—	<b>57,950,198</b>	<b>97,775,053</b>	<b>123,669,775</b>	<b>158,061,127</b>	<b>458,542,021</b>	<b>214,879,695</b>	<b>328,002,609</b>	<b>349,687,829</b>	<b>464,711,768</b>	<b>769,995,239</b>	<b>11,139,934,581</b>
Cash.....	762,946,878	—	12,953,694	17,049,855	18,539,961	19,633,378	44,266,948	17,610,307	25,335,759	24,479,473	30,865,902	44,082,570	508,129,032
Notes and accounts receivable.....	3,593,528,670	—	6,591,254	14,977,534	21,891,440	31,668,364	100,099,217	49,062,123	84,376,346	103,649,172	131,711,777	181,340,201	2,868,161,243
Less: Allowance for bad debts.....	74,228,426	—	179,017	199,281	334,893	567,915	2,184,952	1,293,397	2,148,818	2,790,507	3,381,364	5,286,703	55,861,580
Inventories.....	732,587,518	—	7,042,361	15,313,820	20,471,831	30,307,852	99,280,227	42,742,741	47,563,405	33,002,569	32,993,311	46,155,235	357,714,166
Investment in government obligations.....	1,058,718,859	—	95,063	150,591	520,141	666,558	3,022,041	4,139,591	19,336,872	37,503,019	56,035,620	76,550,252	860,699,111
Other current assets.....	739,043,506	—	2,645,179	4,551,281	6,122,813	7,575,286	26,352,570	13,119,286	20,051,245	17,109,846	23,125,530	34,185,515	584,204,954
Loans to stockholders.....	63,653,862	—	4,294,641	5,317,022	4,502,876	3,753,971	6,734,744	2,297,479	1,829,256	1,303,655	1,552,345	3,682,205	28,385,668
Mortgage and real estate loans.....	1,377,441,452	—	423,852	1,116,347	1,729,765	2,295,046	5,974,521	3,003,444	9,104,273	21,390,491	46,235,633	112,877,239	1,173,290,839
Other investments.....	2,847,727,452	—	1,583,964	4,407,313	6,430,249	7,967,190	28,335,864	16,736,106	34,303,173	38,167,608	60,047,928	127,617,237	2,522,130,819
Depreciable assets.....	3,382,556,559	—	50,202,837	60,469,044	72,644,240	84,889,304	211,479,673	90,995,736	111,631,748	88,834,033	91,692,476	152,326,585	2,367,190,883
Less: Accumulated depreciation.....	1,342,114,626	—	33,301,959	35,885,047	42,108,605	47,592,621	108,527,696	42,264,762	49,718,684	37,696,147	36,305,157	59,993,651	848,720,298
Depletable assets.....	116,010,459	—	273,452	452,736	495,767	605,855	2,549,443	1,581,894	2,923,547	2,807,655	3,176,140	5,845,207	95,298,763
Less: Accumulated depletion.....	44,083,149	—	121,140	158,139	202,390	262,569	1,216,910	590,873	1,276,159	1,341,196	1,662,114	2,148,622	35,103,036
Land.....	149,522,450	—	1,747,825	4,414,447	7,017,420	10,372,163	24,536,508	8,746,675	10,523,385	7,568,376	7,364,012	9,375,388	57,856,252
Intangible assets.....	212,265,625	—	1,632,580	2,236,525	2,159,318	2,366,801	6,132,332	3,318,428	4,879,897	5,409,690	7,434,667	14,306,814	162,388,574
Less: Accumulated amortization.....	46,696,699	—	763,217	968,784	877,471	817,765	2,123,627	957,507	1,286,130	1,151,868	1,539,732	2,422,108	33,788,490
Other assets.....	634,329,507	—	2,828,829	4,529,789	4,667,314	5,200,229	13,831,119	6,632,423	10,373,494	11,441,959	15,364,793	31,501,877	527,957,680
<b>Total liabilities</b> .....	<b>14,163,209,894</b>	—	<b>57,950,198</b>	<b>97,775,053</b>	<b>123,669,775</b>	<b>158,061,127</b>	<b>458,542,021</b>	<b>214,879,695</b>	<b>328,002,609</b>	<b>349,687,829</b>	<b>464,711,768</b>	<b>769,995,239</b>	<b>11,139,934,581</b>
Accounts payable.....	909,090,964	—	8,574,141	13,023,384	16,794,663	23,765,366	72,035,709	31,446,759	35,689,000	26,472,168	26,574,910	38,556,316	616,158,548
Mortgages, notes and bonds payable, less than one year.....	1,083,947,776	—	7,914,078	10,341,287	14,553,438	20,004,690	75,429,885	35,351,272	41,589,427	29,286,305	30,140,467	43,322,915	776,014,013
Other current liabilities.....	4,599,886,537	—	6,781,206	8,209,910	9,984,088	12,474,034	44,036,148	25,665,808	76,576,430	138,549,234	211,230,655	333,348,370	3,733,030,653
Loans from stockholders.....	185,034,570	—	18,467,166	14,191,852	13,299,380	11,574,550	22,096,174	5,471,413	5,758,305	3,935,173	3,868,472	7,802,015	78,570,069
Mortgages, notes and bonds payable in one year or more.....	1,958,477,161	—	14,004,086	19,841,226	25,735,436	32,386,509	90,798,036	43,254,662	59,123,981	51,010,179	59,562,625	97,339,418	1,465,421,003
Other liabilities.....	1,728,638,194	—	3,276,969	3,841,327	5,443,690	7,175,669	10,700,107	16,357,678	18,745,643	23,901,654	51,390,456	1,575,330,342	
Capital stock.....	1,190,628,800	—	13,079,805	12,231,981	12,914,470	14,171,478	32,240,272	13,840,994	20,822,683	17,461,606	25,198,915	43,860,328	984,806,268
Paid-in or capital surplus.....	1,725,785,087	—	8,997,096	6,867,845	8,608,063	10,360,346	32,871,217	19,494,667	30,876,698	34,911,083	51,467,092	101,356,834	1,419,974,144
Retained earnings, appropriated.....	64,975,012	—	164,106	323,790	797,332	554,877	1,448,444	443,849	647,915	1,181,535	1,807,140	3,335,691	54,270,332
Retained earnings, unappropriated.....	1,313,686,600	—	-10,027,972	16,143,398	23,488,660	32,084,250	73,642,439	26,996,356	37,602,949	27,440,782	35,758,059	61,400,132	989,157,548
Other retained earnings (1120S).....	15,584,590	—	-9,550,737	-2,916,150	-2,506,034	264,153	7,856,738	6,161,020	7,474,105	3,870,271	2,770,243	1,628,361	732,619
Less: Cost of treasury stock.....	612,525,394	—	2,627,437	3,760,440	3,841,048	5,022,816	11,388,709	3,947,209	4,516,562	2,976,152	7,568,465	13,345,599	553,530,957
<b>Total receipts</b> .....	<b>8,669,378,501</b>	<b>172,977,785</b>	<b>286,794,530</b>	<b>291,763,668</b>	<b>304,406,534</b>	<b>352,466,111</b>	<b>985,805,877</b>	<b>395,189,883</b>	<b>436,225,299</b>	<b>300,744,306</b>	<b>313,271,054</b>	<b>452,585,941</b>	<b>4,377,147,511</b>
Business receipts.....	7,535,482,221	121,451,895	278,268,674	281,627,746	293,008,149	340,674,949	953,482,351	379,862,804	409,927,827	272,477,959	274,741,043	389,597,995	3,540,360,829
Interest.....	635,093,073	36,105,549	806,579	1,412,811	2,841,662	1,851,413	5,287,068	3,068,499	6,858,660	14,472,730	22,094,586	36,325,693	502,167,822
Interest on government obligations.....	23,578,340	253,582	28,446	49,752	75,649	66,010	217,566	108,799	443,785	748,216	1,250,693	1,870,181	18,465,680
Nonqualifying interest and dividends forms 1120S.....	3,431,878	134,210	195,163	196,820	228,922	219,340	830,488	384,713	454,412	282,402	181,037	226,219	98,151
Rents.....	93,972,214	1,844,098	1,359,605	1,697,061	2,237,082	2,331,129	6,301,436	2,750,593	3,647,267	2,553,486	2,648,923	4,379,188	62,222,348
Royalties.....	16,411,642	106,609	288,582	102,499	184,766	185,224	357,178	225,624	461,156	247,001	330,472	744,038	13,178,492
Net short-term capital gain less net long-term capital loss.....	11,797,841	176,980	77,536	28,534	46,341	54,967	230,641	112,673	175,870	207,876	338,690	709,159	9,638,575
Net long-term capital gain less net short-term capital loss.....	93,297,600	3,126,119	531,469	671,073	653,113	936,157	2,899,589	1,567,213	2,421,539	2,142,227	2,984,067	5,410,503	69,954,532
Net gain, noncapital assets.....	44,149,399	3,887,057	807,572	618,694	904,241	1,325,846	2,925,705	1,322,442	1,861,631	1,117,966	1,529,080	2,243,992	25,605,173
Dividends, domestic corporations.....	15,156,098	322,289	68,296	82,185	128,257	169,536	509,576	237,018	406,358	437,386	465,451	848,047	11,481,699
Dividends, foreign corporations.....	22,747,046	331,657	*123	*5,891	*614	10,939	62,369	54,743	99,832	119,281	209,946	614,389	21,237,259
Other receipts.....	174,261,151	5,237,740	4,362,484	5,270,601	4,097,737	4,640,600	12,701,911	5,494,764	7,666,982	5,937,776	6,497,067	9,616,538	102,736,952

Table 1 (Continued)—Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items by Asset Size

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	Total	Zero assets	\$1 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$250,000	\$250,000 under \$500,000	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000	\$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000	\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	\$250,000,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Total deductions</b> .....	<b>8,394,832,819</b>	<b>171,452,572</b>	<b>288,962,362</b>	<b>289,116,756</b>	<b>301,025,219</b>	<b>348,364,744</b>	<b>972,109,402</b>	<b>389,243,157</b>	<b>426,821,510</b>	<b>292,964,210</b>	<b>302,967,942</b>	<b>434,513,126</b>	<b>4,179,391,818</b>
Cost of sales and operations.....	4,922,763,967	81,571,172	120,581,609	151,209,804	176,339,675	222,979,052	692,650,132	284,330,469	300,991,183	193,331,253	194,892,606	269,480,955	2,234,406,058
Compensation of officers.....	185,395,342	2,929,411	39,292,352	28,027,619	19,964,240	17,111,295	30,463,679	8,082,827	7,234,326	4,260,172	3,769,361	4,173,057	20,087,004
Repairs.....	83,848,507	1,095,158	2,234,949	2,412,216	2,424,157	2,433,780	5,143,873	1,703,326	1,989,820	1,586,142	1,497,917	1,586,142	58,450,844
Bad debts.....	53,419,371	2,045,422	575,643	647,428	961,747	1,159,016	3,173,349	1,370,944	2,082,966	2,147,220	2,531,439	3,310,353	33,413,842
Rent paid on business property.....	145,188,558	2,673,999	11,952,463	9,423,452	7,539,774	7,529,912	13,878,047	4,690,233	5,661,961	3,695,617	6,118,316	8,988,793	111,409,839
Taxes paid.....	203,491,687	3,490,589	8,783,315	8,181,413	7,981,651	8,535,803	19,097,465	6,899,490	8,296,980	5,708,032	6,118,316	8,988,793	111,409,839
Interest paid.....	572,973,834	34,806,151	2,792,076	3,625,836	5,686,443	5,547,746	15,656,558	7,138,412	11,968,128	14,128,258	18,822,242	31,255,724	421,546,260
Contributions or gifts.....	5,178,918	95,054	58,945	73,770	78,041	119,044	296,422	131,832	192,237	167,347	191,877	276,882	3,497,468
Amortization.....	14,005,202	383,860	271,973	295,346	261,940	372,567	767,792	419,363	546,299	554,649	621,319	1,015,835	8,494,259
Depreciation.....	312,582,789	3,778,773	6,707,534	7,184,018	7,918,833	8,478,831	20,016,540	8,600,079	10,530,339	8,346,987	8,747,211	14,360,374	207,913,270
Depletion.....	9,035,885	88,201	80,772	159,249	158,759	205,085	552,093	223,953	381,065	228,796	469,780	405,557	6,082,574
Advertising.....	98,959,857	1,579,242	2,879,714	2,502,204	2,719,747	3,126,880	7,737,867	3,555,097	4,360,285	3,338,595	3,427,128	5,724,900	58,008,199
Pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, and annuity plans.....	48,242,217	543,854	3,617,235	3,134,348	2,112,926	2,102,313	4,581,755	1,419,091	1,473,619	1,024,975	1,146,335	1,916,581	25,169,184
Employee benefit programs.....	73,633,515	1,726,045	1,451,688	1,492,436	1,533,083	1,659,367	5,118,703	2,224,355	2,721,438	2,280,194	2,469,465	4,040,639	46,916,103
Net loss, noncapital assets.....	12,859,566	3,710,169	353,809	216,065	219,110	156,421	689,397	280,643	480,274	312,409	374,069	775,825	5,291,376
Other deductions.....	1,653,353,611	30,935,473	85,328,286	70,531,552	65,125,095	66,847,634	152,285,731	58,173,043	67,910,590	51,941,791	53,504,116	79,797,651	870,972,648
<b>Total receipts less total deductions</b> .....	<b>274,445,682</b>	<b>1,525,213</b>	<b>-167,832</b>	<b>2,646,913</b>	<b>3,381,315</b>	<b>4,101,366</b>	<b>13,696,475</b>	<b>5,948,726</b>	<b>9,403,789</b>	<b>7,780,096</b>	<b>10,303,112</b>	<b>18,072,815</b>	<b>197,755,693</b>
Constructive taxable income from related foreign corporations.....	19,038,861	155,302	—	—	—	1,901	38,739	13,444	55,371	104,714	143,999	316,574	18,208,818
<b>Net income (less deficit)</b> .....	<b>269,530,240</b>	<b>1,344,130</b>	<b>-211,922</b>	<b>2,574,407</b>	<b>3,298,835</b>	<b>3,983,044</b>	<b>13,461,925</b>	<b>5,797,751</b>	<b>8,957,186</b>	<b>7,114,002</b>	<b>9,192,843</b>	<b>16,519,207</b>	<b>197,498,831</b>
Net income, total.....	408,860,760	12,149,709	10,477,013	9,630,085	9,770,921	10,568,005	28,397,653	12,475,634	16,917,620	13,328,062	15,683,787	24,387,783	245,074,489
Deficit, total.....	139,330,520	10,805,579	10,688,936	7,055,678	6,472,085	6,584,961	14,935,728	6,677,883	7,960,434	6,214,061	6,490,944	7,868,575	47,575,658
Net income (less deficit) Form 1120S <sup>1</sup> .....	8,293,241	205,786	-86,257	-331,351	-34,691	310,272	2,638,519	1,624,313	1,759,047	871,286	698,700	449,872	187,944
Net income (less deficit), 1120-IC-DISC.....	215,655	2,144	14,394	20,903	29,352	40,396	80,620	12,946	14,900	—	—	—	—
Net income (less deficit), 1120-FSC <sup>1</sup> .....	1,259,500	4,338	61,906	34,446	35,512	50,965	194,601	105,225	155,436	260,641	170,062	134,399	51,969
<b>Statutory special deductions, total</b> .....	<b>53,603,316</b>	<b>2,990,668</b>	<b>2,331,201</b>	<b>1,598,588</b>	<b>1,458,391</b>	<b>1,664,684</b>	<b>4,121,720</b>	<b>1,545,303</b>	<b>2,339,082</b>	<b>2,051,498</b>	<b>2,056,472</b>	<b>3,541,234</b>	<b>27,904,475</b>
Net operating loss deduction.....	41,422,810	2,780,026	2,274,915	1,529,716	1,351,979	1,523,907	3,677,605	1,327,705	1,999,751	1,675,493	1,695,643	2,862,815	18,723,256
Dividends received deduction.....	12,146,695	210,642	56,286	68,871	106,411	140,777	444,115	217,080	339,303	375,986	360,815	678,159	9,148,249
Public utility dividend paid deduction.....	33,810	—	—	—	—	—	—	*518	*28	19	14	260	32,971
<b>Income subject to tax, total</b> .....	<b>276,172,502</b>	<b>7,929,658</b>	<b>4,435,338</b>	<b>6,189,295</b>	<b>6,395,000</b>	<b>6,946,352</b>	<b>18,384,542</b>	<b>8,185,398</b>	<b>11,347,440</b>	<b>9,494,016</b>	<b>10,989,143</b>	<b>15,798,193</b>	<b>170,068,927</b>
Net long-term capital gain taxed at alternative rates.....	50,152,768	1,545,923	*29,012	23,416	135,578	256,889	1,143,982	688,759	1,082,600	992,947	1,258,623	1,741,355	41,273,684
<b>Income tax before credits, total</b> .....	<b>111,140,137</b>	<b>3,299,818</b>	<b>773,215</b>	<b>1,173,863</b>	<b>1,405,970</b>	<b>1,804,376</b>	<b>6,588,400</b>	<b>3,456,218</b>	<b>4,948,765</b>	<b>4,171,060</b>	<b>4,844,299</b>	<b>7,013,531</b>	<b>71,660,623</b>
Regular and alternative tax.....	108,773,260	3,110,081	760,677	1,159,195	1,385,049	1,784,289	6,506,142	3,413,138	4,894,664	4,123,035	4,779,763	6,929,403	69,927,824
Tax from recomputing prior year investment credit.....	1,319,525	176,236	10,418	13,143	18,772	16,545	64,682	28,994	34,537	29,199	41,075	55,235	830,690
Additional tax for tax preferences.....	1,026,194	12,429	*1,799	*254	*1,312	1,481	14,986	11,412	18,054	16,978	23,356	23,300	900,834
Foreign tax credit.....	21,480,508	273,018	*260	*1	2,729	737	32,337	25,251	54,871	68,819	140,158	406,908	20,475,422
U.S. possessions tax credit.....	2,907,256	94,877	*4	*119	*1,376	3,003	40,860	39,164	257,681	277,654	453,762	344,170	1,394,586
Orphan drug credit.....	6,530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,530
Nonconventional source fuel credit.....	63,544	*12	—	—	—	—	*379	729	2,673	1,973	2,469	2,486	52,823
General business credit.....	12,805,999	156,299	103,499	140,629	172,887	208,489	551,335	232,054	309,549	239,464	283,556	505,944	9,902,293

<sup>1</sup> Profits of Domestic International Sales Corporations were taxed through parent corporations; most net income of qualifying Foreign Sales Corporations was tax-exempt; and net income of S corporations was taxed (with few exceptions) through their shareholders. Therefore, the net income of these corporations was excluded from income subject to tax, shown below.

\* Estimates should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it was based.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

**Table 2—Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items by Industrial Division and Asset Size**

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item, industrial division	Total	Zero assets	\$1 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$250,000	\$250,000 under \$500,000	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000	\$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000	\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	\$250,000,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>													
Number of returns <sup>1</sup> .....	3,428,515	210,160	1,736,486	606,676	348,276	225,453	223,619	30,994	21,094	9,879	6,592	4,815	4,471
Total assets.....	14,163,209,894	—	57,950,198	97,775,053	123,669,775	158,061,127	458,542,021	214,879,695	328,002,609	349,687,829	464,711,768	769,995,239	11,139,934,581
Total receipts.....	8,669,378,501	172,977,785	286,794,530	291,763,668	304,406,534	352,466,111	985,805,877	395,189,883	436,225,299	300,744,306	313,271,054	452,585,941	4,377,147,511
Business receipts.....	7,535,482,221	121,451,895	278,268,674	281,627,746	293,008,149	340,674,949	953,482,351	379,862,804	409,927,827	274,741,043	274,741,043	389,597,995	3,540,360,829
Cost of sales and operations.....	4,922,763,967	81,571,172	120,581,609	151,209,804	176,339,675	222,979,052	692,650,132	284,330,469	300,991,183	193,331,253	194,892,606	269,480,955	2,234,406,058
Net income (less deficit).....	269,530,240	1,344,130	-211,922	2,574,407	3,298,835	3,983,044	13,461,925	5,797,751	8,957,186	7,114,002	9,192,843	16,519,207	197,498,831
Income tax, total.....	111,140,137	3,299,818	773,215	1,173,863	1,405,970	1,804,376	6,588,400	3,456,218	4,948,765	4,171,060	4,844,299	7,013,531	71,660,623
Income tax (after credits).....	73,876,300	2,775,612	669,452	1,033,114	1,228,978	1,592,147	5,963,489	3,159,020	4,323,991	3,583,150	3,964,356	5,754,023	39,828,969
Cash flow.....	509,797,308	2,546,334	6,178,645	9,179,905	10,406,660	11,446,643	28,802,524	11,856,875	16,036,029	12,592,465	14,926,641	26,140,042	359,684,543
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING</b>													
Number of returns.....	106,634	5,733	39,977	20,403	18,046	13,063	8,565	517	203	67	39	16	6
Total assets.....	53,478,288	—	1,443,088	3,505,625	6,450,453	9,147,190	15,539,138	3,479,211	3,172,221	2,319,810	2,770,490	2,710,414	2,940,650
Total receipts.....	77,502,215	1,069,732	5,217,630	10,297,214	11,479,157	9,092,163	16,719,470	3,992,340	4,005,177	2,630,421	5,110,633	3,572,445	4,315,834
Business receipts.....	71,787,552	745,613	4,907,741	9,841,085	10,738,835	8,207,866	15,308,523	3,686,313	3,789,622	2,441,666	4,771,464	3,332,870	4,015,954
Cost of sales and operations.....	50,971,455	370,026	2,703,722	7,884,894	8,100,163	5,233,814	10,726,901	2,723,329	3,052,290	1,743,043	4,050,050	1,946,916	2,436,306
Net income (less deficit).....	1,148,686	49,994	-103,747	84,324	100,117	216,835	340,914	57,376	41,862	50,059	-26,735	76,722	260,966
Income tax, total.....	589,887	19,023	12,828	21,940	37,277	50,539	129,728	47,473	39,038	33,103	42,447	46,688	109,806
Income tax (after credits).....	475,606	17,282	11,070	16,387	27,801	36,904	102,487	42,574	36,070	27,157	35,451	35,838	86,586
Cash flow.....	4,490,405	117,021	148,910	443,039	647,428	771,367	1,121,433	190,009	173,284	128,430	280,534	181,829	287,123
<b>MINING</b>													
Number of returns.....	40,354	2,906	17,466	6,892	5,074	2,867	3,516	679	486	197	113	89	69
Total assets.....	206,122,125	—	584,227	1,104,069	1,833,805	2,072,045	7,355,742	4,545,279	7,378,513	6,871,492	7,936,113	23,108,007	143,332,833
Total receipts.....	98,577,216	1,314,148	1,762,672	2,011,917	2,596,261	2,945,136	7,413,602	3,476,106	5,230,170	4,829,657	4,223,182	12,743,545	50,031,721
Business receipts.....	86,873,761	920,378	1,552,350	1,881,381	2,338,286	2,701,760	6,635,389	3,010,013	4,594,082	4,161,081	3,731,022	11,625,845	43,722,174
Cost of sales and operations.....	58,115,191	467,367	916,956	767,693	763,375	1,293,573	4,027,474	1,872,346	3,177,612	2,707,412	2,443,504	7,970,985	31,706,893
Net income (less deficit).....	-3,122,565	-198,771	-31,169	-160,657	-79,406	-178,084	-236,026	-74,368	-265,540	-166,546	-284,902	-186,520	-1,260,577
Income tax, total.....	1,453,090	38,987	9,949	9,641	12,737	14,615	75,332	53,916	64,410	70,970	61,220	191,278	850,037
Income tax (after credits).....	694,690	37,377	6,290	6,961	8,797	13,984	64,407	46,535	49,484	66,142	51,800	130,849	212,066
Cash flow.....	4,739,906	-78,360	52,677	-15,228	138,753	8,661	317,721	251,724	264,047	314,755	169,072	682,058	2,634,024
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>													
Number of returns.....	341,816	16,015	174,583	58,813	37,466	25,662	24,523	2,799	1,319	369	158	69	40
Total assets.....	218,880,512	—	5,763,920	9,429,776	13,313,425	17,977,179	49,153,260	19,236,246	19,509,155	12,567,225	10,975,614	11,674,229	49,280,482
Total receipts.....	412,477,214	4,978,122	38,751,146	32,819,455	36,899,988	45,192,566	106,525,445	34,292,591	29,156,613	19,617,801	13,049,122	16,368,418	34,825,946
Business receipts.....	399,436,063	4,630,323	38,513,332	32,354,385	36,147,269	44,382,702	104,078,638	33,220,181	28,161,583	18,925,676	12,415,146	15,785,210	30,821,618
Cost of sales and operations.....	314,065,258	3,656,222	25,148,197	22,433,044	26,070,162	33,430,173	84,239,368	28,394,853	24,015,466	16,415,976	10,705,446	14,256,644	25,299,706
Net income (less deficit).....	5,781,722	67,138	244,216	340,129	580,388	772,920	1,756,808	653,527	582,528	420,249	253,615	21,813	88,391
Income tax, total.....	2,525,994	46,178	73,621	111,122	185,297	270,947	678,643	288,454	278,794	171,635	107,848	85,816	227,639
Income tax (after credits).....	2,183,820	41,916	64,578	94,508	159,951	240,040	606,301	263,005	254,153	145,103	112,748	65,006	136,510
Cash flow.....	11,538,657	108,411	999,741	1,019,265	1,314,953	1,523,913	3,085,328	939,050	804,531	635,020	415,781	159,283	533,383
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>													
Number of returns.....	285,119	14,741	102,428	44,795	37,406	29,567	39,775	7,176	4,920	1,750	993	748	823
Total assets.....	2,931,610,462	—	3,699,325	7,429,036	13,489,251	21,262,570	85,664,704	50,327,503	76,016,382	60,724,469	71,168,221	126,261,472	2,415,567,528
Total receipts.....	2,810,713,781	42,973,055	15,581,629	20,876,148	34,286,681	49,644,236	183,737,922	93,860,780	130,592,001	94,537,554	97,901,081	156,913,665	1,889,809,030
Business receipts.....	2,614,526,752	40,112,264	15,216,228	20,563,554	33,772,036	48,692,832	180,741,658	91,993,695	127,744,992	91,777,163	94,378,590	150,620,512	1,718,913,227
Cost of sales and operations.....	1,746,954,429	28,262,663	8,486,306	12,017,971	20,780,894	32,420,779	126,134,124	65,222,147	91,224,547	65,166,749	64,884,456	101,416,555	1,130,937,238
Net income (less deficit).....	101,827,271	1,646,364	-422,687	12,374	298,140	259,501	3,435,157	2,138,756	3,952,544	3,298,057	4,549,833	6,330,570	76,328,664
Income tax, total.....	50,222,612	974,029	39,624	115,121	162,191	301,721	1,791,164	1,242,926	2,156,927	1,783,745	2,265,897	3,128,852	36,260,413
Income tax (after credits).....	25,761,951	752,624	33,565	99,510	125,731	257,644	1,581,331	1,121,985	1,759,516	1,417,728	1,636,931	2,486,220	14,489,165
Cash flow.....	194,222,817	2,132,753	-16,832	606,270	1,313,804	1,511,020	6,736,596	3,656,258	6,121,267	4,942,651	6,205,588	9,798,645	151,214,803

**Table 2 (Continued)—Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items by Industrial Division and Asset Size**

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item, industrial division	Total	Zero assets	\$1 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$250,000	\$250,000 under \$500,000	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000	\$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000	\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	\$250,000,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>													
Number of returns .....	138,428	7,935	69,741	24,301	14,626	9,247	9,262	1,478	878	312	176	144	328
Total assets .....	1,310,227,440	—	2,287,939	3,923,035	5,313,184	6,506,605	19,138,050	10,271,904	13,692,314	11,244,849	12,378,072	22,485,259	1,202,986,230
Total receipts .....	762,231,202	7,982,357	10,337,738	12,872,037	14,806,113	16,299,773	34,740,808	13,838,665	18,185,688	11,182,034	11,775,789	17,065,505	593,144,696
Business receipts .....	717,929,024	6,851,633	10,010,988	12,530,885	14,397,639	15,744,036	33,610,996	13,165,307	16,221,188	10,450,331	11,140,868	15,830,889	557,974,264
Cost of sales and operations .....	338,754,789	3,134,613	4,627,262	7,196,471	7,030,823	7,565,856	16,972,971	7,126,382	8,527,267	5,292,126	5,076,680	8,068,195	258,136,142
Net income (less deficit) .....	21,803,663	-2,885,133	-191,647	9,031	147,462	78,408	422,727	170,764	370,653	372,184	153,069	460,410	22,695,735
Income tax, total .....	16,156,499	222,170	22,872	37,185	63,093	78,651	334,821	181,714	218,338	214,324	230,169	350,920	14,202,243
Income tax (after credits) .....	11,005,034	196,431	20,328	25,926	47,553	56,515	267,062	150,152	192,931	191,764	200,044	276,164	9,380,164
Cash flow .....	86,919,410	-2,582,307	302,761	560,916	870,188	919,041	2,139,660	953,620	1,246,747	1,017,832	927,661	1,634,936	78,928,353
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</b>													
Number of returns .....	939,159	48,151	401,486	200,303	117,166	78,479	77,310	9,198	4,538	1,257	607	368	295
Total assets .....	1,073,523,697	—	15,642,369	32,284,782	41,637,433	54,980,634	156,975,750	62,878,991	67,426,121	43,527,219	43,522,862	59,052,083	495,595,451
Total receipts .....	2,547,440,986	51,794,456	81,616,383	114,950,858	136,046,282	171,244,997	526,847,477	205,422,369	188,303,403	111,294,448	106,197,619	142,053,950	711,668,743
Business receipts .....	2,472,495,351	50,054,489	80,294,541	113,522,086	133,702,839	168,422,158	517,877,648	201,442,528	183,886,584	108,562,456	103,424,685	138,472,877	672,832,461
Cost of sales and operations .....	1,895,237,380	39,253,211	48,828,747	76,439,179	94,212,492	124,489,575	411,409,881	163,397,930	146,995,595	84,650,306	82,286,880	109,713,906	513,559,679
Net income (less deficit) .....	34,919,948	423,960	-824,214	220,948	981,636	1,620,226	5,679,954	2,445,512	2,600,837	1,882,330	1,702,173	2,250,346	15,936,438
Income tax, total .....	17,097,449	399,962	164,671	298,979	426,133	608,625	2,296,178	1,095,885	1,271,898	965,392	873,359	1,147,128	7,549,239
Income tax (after credits) .....	15,166,086	320,417	147,136	269,828	386,335	561,989	2,167,300	1,024,173	1,199,347	915,334	838,596	1,015,224	6,320,675
Cash flow .....	59,087,907	685,258	513,036	1,985,845	2,710,911	3,489,772	9,513,308	3,850,600	4,023,846	2,670,520	2,520,853	3,935,549	23,188,411
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE</b>													
Number of returns .....	537,384	52,522	237,760	87,743	55,664	37,109	37,322	6,525	7,211	5,370	4,187	3,185	2,784
Total assets .....	7,985,641,912	—	7,604,521	14,380,868	19,647,657	25,677,080	78,979,894	46,344,439	116,704,528	192,960,097	293,934,067	493,682,747	6,695,726,015
Total receipts .....	1,365,095,368	50,878,067	18,245,842	13,340,232	14,987,877	13,382,505	33,327,216	16,268,627	30,699,144	35,324,794	51,916,306	78,287,762	1,008,436,995
Business receipts .....	618,646,549	8,305,572	15,821,503	10,705,249	10,615,926	9,404,155	23,258,698	11,070,382	18,150,478	16,772,900	24,207,339	31,701,837	438,632,512
Cost of sales and operations .....	320,622,944	2,607,694	2,936,287	2,044,876	1,711,542	2,774,026	8,974,380	5,547,061	9,989,354	9,051,824	14,856,544	15,978,012	244,151,342
Net income (less deficit) .....	99,808,908	1,607,141	225,034	619,041	490,547	909,746	1,659,638	302,513	1,403,799	1,053,900	2,535,893	6,780,686	82,220,971
Income tax, total .....	18,091,479	1,271,153	95,375	160,573	183,084	242,339	722,351	325,388	573,804	596,626	851,573	1,415,757	11,653,457
Income tax (after credits) .....	14,665,774	1,121,110	87,457	152,244	174,675	232,969	699,077	318,714	550,450	572,440	825,626	1,340,166	8,590,846
Cash flow .....	114,879,334	1,338,567	660,684	1,020,782	948,562	1,364,501	2,558,972	711,684	1,812,488	1,620,092	2,998,584	7,395,082	92,449,336
<b>SERVICES</b>													
Number of returns .....	1,012,178	56,262	676,232	160,084	61,939	29,108	23,202	2,616	1,535	557	317	201	126
Total assets .....	381,609,099	—	20,648,602	25,202,756	21,665,842	20,206,849	45,357,725	17,764,263	23,992,522	19,472,666	21,771,453	31,021,028	134,505,393
Total receipts .....	591,849,715	11,688,357	114,293,559	83,470,104	53,049,927	44,581,108	75,790,539	24,023,809	30,045,569	21,327,596	23,083,951	25,580,651	84,914,545
Business receipts .....	550,590,929	9,633,594	110,995,328	79,154,704	51,063,461	43,048,619	71,307,937	22,274,385	27,377,711	19,386,687	20,671,930	22,227,955	73,448,618
Cost of sales and operations .....	196,127,453	3,686,044	26,340,109	21,863,003	17,575,523	15,750,722	29,655,223	10,046,421	14,009,052	8,303,818	10,589,046	10,129,742	28,178,752
Net income (less deficit) .....	7,448,023	599,804	969,965	1,483,780	788,740	316,455	399,945	103,351	271,443	203,768	297,348	785,181	1,228,243
Income tax, total .....	4,942,317	283,482	352,470	414,624	335,383	236,738	557,884	220,322	330,571	305,948	313,612	485,664	1,105,621
Income tax (after credits) .....	3,863,565	243,719	297,221	363,072	298,026	192,100	474,140	191,798	282,039	247,483	256,455	404,558	612,954
Cash flow .....	33,953,022	825,852	3,572,192	3,556,059	2,451,926	1,865,346	3,323,376	1,302,063	1,588,548	1,263,163	1,402,723	2,352,660	10,449,114

Corporation Income Tax Returns, 1986

<sup>1</sup> Includes "nature of business not allocable" which is not shown separately.